

Caledonian Mercury

No. 11,999.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16. 1798.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

A CARD.

M. DU BISSON, DENTIST, informs his Friends and the Public, that he is arrived in MONTROSE, and that he intends to be in ABERDEEN during the Race Week.

Old Post Office Close, Montrose.

August 14. 1798.
N. B.—Mr Du Bisson has appointed Mr CRAIGIE in Montrose, to vend his OPERATE, for Cleaning the Teeth.

MILITIA SUBSTITUTES.

STILL WANTED.

A FEW YOUNG MEN to serve in the Argyllshire Regiment. Apply to Mess. James and Alexander Campbell, Inveraray; or Mess. J. and J. Learmonth and Co. Edinburgh, where a handsome bounty will be given.

MONEY WANTED.

Wanted to BORROW upon undoubted heritable security, TWELVE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling.—For particulars, application may be made to Thomas Duncan, writer in Edinburgh, or to Alexander Ritchie, Town-clerk of Brechin.

WANTED TO BORROW IMMEDIATELY, TWENTY THOUSAND MÉRKS, or £111. 2s. 2d. 2-3ds. sterling, on heritable security over an estate of good yearly rent, on which there is no prior burden.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart, writer, Old Bank Close.

MASONS WANTED AT LEITH.

A FEW GOOD WALLERS will receive 14s. a-week, by applying to the Foreman at Mess. Ramsay, Williamson, and Co's New Warehouses.

MONEY TO BORROW.

It is proposed to Borrow at the term of Martinmas next, FROM L. 1,000 to L. 2,000 Sterling, for which heritable security will be given over an estate in the county of Forfar, worth of free yearly rent above 250l. The above estate is situated in a fine country, and being wholly unincumbered, the sum wanted will of course be the first, and preferable security on the property.

For particulars, enquire at George Robinson and Robert Ainslie, writers to the signet, Edinburgh, or to James Walker, writer in Forfar.

A CONTRACTOR WANTED,

WHO will undertake to LIGHT THE PUBLIC LAMPS of the City of ABERDEEN, from the 1st September next to the 1st of May thereafter, with an interval of six days in each month, to burn from Sun set to two o'clock each morning. The Contractor to pay all expences, and also to run the risk of breakage.

The number of lamps is about 400. The Proposals may be addressed to Alexander Smith, jun. treasurer to the Commissioners of Police.

BARRICK-OFFICE,

EDINBURGH, 8th August 1798.

FORAGE & DUNG.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons willing to supply HAY, STRAW, and OATS, for the Cavalry stationed, or to be stationed, in the several Barracks in North Britain, for twelve months, to commence on the first day of October next, that Proposals in writing, sealed up, will be received by the Assistant Barrack-Master General, on or before the first day of September next.

Notice is also hereby given to all persons willing to purchase the DUNG in the several Barracks in North Britain, for twelve months, to commence on the first day of October next, that proposals for the same will be received as aforesaid.

The terms of the contract may be known, upon application at this Office, any day, Sunday excepted, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, or to the Barrack-Master at each respective barrack.

The proposals must be separate for each barrack, and in conformity to the terms of the contract, or they will not be attended to. The contractors will be required to give security for the due performance of their contracts.

ESCAPED FROM DUNDEE PRISON.

Between the night of Friday the 10th, and Saturday the 11th August current,

ISOBEL SCOTT, widow of George Arnot, late taverne of timber in Dundee, accused of Child Murder, made her escape from said prison, by cutting one of the stanchions of the window in the room where she was confined.

The said Isobel Scott is of a small stature, slender made, remarkable fair complexion, fair hair, pale faced, some freckles on her face, a mole on her face near her mouth, light blue eyes, may be about 35 years of age—was born in the parish of Kettens, county of Forfar, and has resided for about 10 or 11 years past in Dundee.

A Reward of TWENTY GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Isobel Scott in any sure jail within the kingdom, to be paid by the Magistrates, upon her person being identified.

ESCAPE OF FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR FROM EDINBURGH CASTLE.

WHEREAS the Two ERENCH PRISONERS OF WAR, whose names and description are hereunder written, found means to effect their escape from the Airing Ground of the Prison, at Edinburgh Castle, early this morning.—Notice is hereby given, that a reward of ONE GUINEA for each, will be paid to any person who shall retake, or be the means of retaking, both or either of them, (exclusive of all such necessary expences as may attend their recapture,) by applying to Mr Wright, the Agent for Prisoners of War here, or to Mr Colquhoun, the Agent at Greenock.

PIERRE LEBEBRE, late Captain of La Merveilleuse privateer, is seemingly about 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black hair, thin visage, dark complexion, and slender person, pitted with the small pox, and squints.

BROER JURGENSON, taken in La Legere privateer, on whose Role D'Equipe he was marked as Frize Master; is seemingly about 23 years of ago, and of somewhat greater stature than Lefebvre, and of a more full visage. It is regretted that a more particular description of his person cannot at present be given.—Both talk a little English, though by no means well.

Agent for Prisoners of War's Office, Edinburgh, August 13. 1798.

FOURTH (OR DUMFRIES-SHIRE) REGIMENT OF NORTH BRITISH MILITIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DUMFRIES, AUG. 7. 1798.

D E S E R T E D.

JOHN LEECH, about five feet ten inches high, twenty-eight years of age, stout made, light hair, born in Edinburgh, and followed the business of a carrier.—A Reward of TWO GUINEAS is hereby offered for apprehending the said Deserter, or to any person who shall be the means thereof, over and above the reward of ONE GUINEA allowed by Act of Parliament.

The said rewards will be paid by the Commanding Officer of the regiment at Dumfries.

LISBON—FOR LEITH,

THE ANN—WILLIAM HOPKINS,

Will sail with the first convoy for Lisbon, and return to Leith should freight offer. Apply to Mr James Smith, manager for the Leith Glass Work Company.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE RIGHT HON. THE JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY. That upon Friday the 24th day of August cur. there is to be exposed to public roup and sale, before the said Judge, at Edinburgh, within the ordinary Court Place there, at two o'clock afternoon.

A BOAT, called the PEGGY, presently lying on the beach at Saltcoats, and is then to be set up at the sum of 12l. Sterling.

The conditions of sale of said boat, are to be seen at the Admiralty Office, at any time betwixt the day of roup and the day of roup.

Particulars of which may be seen by application, writer to the every other information for the purchase.

LL. at the old Glaz. There is inclosed in writing V. S. No. proprietor the end of information one half of by the te- that the re- portunity of the ground.

PERTHSHIRE.

A N Advertisement having appeared in the Newspapers, calling a Meeting of the COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY of the County of Perth, on the 21st instant, in order to consider what measures are proper to be taken with regard to the Collection of the Taxes for the remaining part of the year. And in the same paper is inserted a Letter of Mr Kinloch of Gourdie, offering himself a candidate for the vacant Collectorship of Cess, and requesting his friends to attend and support him on the day of election.

M. STEURS and EDMONDSTOUNE never had the smallest intention of interfering with the family of the late worthy Collector for the emoluments of the remainder of the present year; but, on observing the above advertisements, they thought it necessary, in justice to themselves and friends, to apply to the Gentlemen who called the meeting for an explanation of the purpose of it. And they are glad to learn from those Gentlemen, that there is no intention of nominating any of the present candidates on that day, but only that a proper person should be then authorised to act in room of the late Collector for the remainder of the current year.

M. STEURS and EDMONDSTOUNE, in consequence, beg leave to inform their friends, that they see no occasion to request the honour of their attendance on the 22d instant; but as soon as the day of election is fixed, they will have the honour to announce it to their friends.

PARTH, August 14. 1798.

MUSSELBURGH, August 10. 1798.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Musselburgh, taught by Mr John Taylor, was this day examined by a Committee of the Presbytery of Dalkeith, before the Magistrates, and a numerous Company of Gentlemen interested in the School, and several Professors in the University of Edinburgh.—The appearance the Boys made in the various Branches of Education carried on here, viz. the Latin and French Languages, Geography, Drawing, Writing, and Accounts, was such as to give the most entire satisfaction to all who were present. The Presbytery, therefore, think themselves bound again to recommend this Seminary of Learning, as continuing highly to deserve the public attention and encouragement.

LESLY MOODIE, MDR.

COFFEEHOUSE AND INN,

IN THE TOWN OF DUNDEE.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, THAT NEW BUILT HOUSE, at the head of the Ses-

gate of Dundee, consisting of a Coffeehouse, kitchen, parlour, and other conveniences on the ground floor.—Three floors above with garrets.

The house is newly roofed in, and ready to be subdivided, which will be done so as to suit the wishes of the tenant. A coach-house, and proper stabling for about twenty-four horses, will also be provided, and the whole completed on or before Whitunday 1799.

The premises are conveniently situated, and suited for carrying on an extensive business.

For further particulars application may be made to Provost Riddoch, the proprietor, at Dundee, or to Thomas Mawer, writer there; but none need apply but such as can furnish the house in a handsome manner.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSES AND BUILDING GROUND IN DUNBLANE,

Formerly Advertised.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, within the house of James Wedderley, vintner in Dunblane, on Wednesday the 29th day of August instant, betwixt twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock afternoon.

ALL and WHOLE that Piece of GROUND in the Bridge-end of Dunblane Yards, Barns, and Kiln built thereto; also, that YARD or LITTLE INCLOSURE, formerly a great Barn and Vard, in the said Bridge-end of Dunblane, which belonged to James Hutchison, portioner of Dunblane, and were disposed to the trustees of the deceased John Downie, residing in St Ninians, under redemption, all lying within the parish of Dunblane, and sheriffdom of Perth.

The articles of roup and title-deeds will be seen in the hands of Alexander McGibbon, writer in Stirling, and the tenant will shew the subjects.

Not to be repeated.

LANDS FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, if not previously disposed of by private bargain, within the house of William Gordon, vintner in Aberdeen, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at six o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of COBAIRDIE, comprehending the Mains and Manor Place of Cobairdie, Mill of Cobairdie, Mill Lands, Maltures, and Sequels thereof, the Towns and Lands of Hillbuckhead, Boghead, Brookfield, Watts, and Cairntown, with the Crofts of the same; as also, the Towns and Lands of Yondertown, Hallhill, Lochside, Peat-fold, Blackstack, and White Glacks, with the Crofts thereof; together with the maultures, teinds, pasture, and vicarage, mooses, fishings, liberty of pasture on the Forman-hill, and hali other parts, privileges, and pertinents of the forsaide lands, and others, all lying within the barony of Fren draught, parish of Forgue, and county of Aberdeen.

This estate holds of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification. The free rent of it, after deduction of the Minister's stipend, (cess and all other public burdens, being payable by the tenants) converting the meal, bear, customs, and services, at very moderate rates, is about 30l. Sterling.

These lands are an excellent strong soil, and lie in a most pleasant and fertile country, within two miles of lime, two miles of the town of Huntly, where there is a Post-office, and a weekly market, and twelve or fourteen miles of Banff and Portsoy, both sea port towns, and the like distance from a number of fishing towns, from whence fish are daily brought.

These lands are an excellent strong soil, and lie in a most pleasant and fertile country, within two miles of lime, two miles of the town of Huntly, where there is a Post-office, and a weekly market, and twelve or fourteen miles of Banff and Portsoy, both sea port towns, and the like distance from a number of fishing towns, from whence fish are daily brought.

Upon the estate there are several large thriving plantations of wood of different ages. The surrounding country abounds with game, and the Deveron, the best river in Scotland for trout, is in the immediate vicinity, so that in every point of view, whether for agricultural purposes, situation, or pleasure, this is one of the most desirable properties in Aberdeenshire.

The title deeds, plan and rentals of the estate may be seen in the hands of Francis Gordon and Andrew Jopp, Advocates in Aberdeen, to either of whom the proprietor at Park, or Lachlan Duff, Esq. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars; and John Watson, at Cobairdie, will shew the lands.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be Sold by private bargain in whole, or in such lots as purchasers may incline,

THE LANDS of CASH, lying between Strathmiglo and Falkland, with the valuable privileges in the Lomondness for pasture and lime to the lands.

These lands are well situated, are of good soil, slope gently, have a commanding prospect, and in a fine sporting country. The present rental is about L. 440.—And,

The LANDS of BURNTRURK, in the parish of Kettle and county of Fife, presently possessed by Alexander Pratt, with as much more as purchasers may incline, to the extent of L. 350 Sterling per annum in whole.

These lands lie four miles west of Cupar, are beautifully situated, and are marsh'd on the north by the high road leading from Cupar to Kinghorn. They are of a fertile quality, and may be easily improved, as there is lime upon the premises, and coal immediately contiguous.

Each of these properties afford a freehold qualification.

Apply to the proprietor at Aunfield, or to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

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OF THE LATE LORD BRECHORN,

In two Volumes 8vo.—Price 10s. 6d. in boards.

Vol. I. containing Poems, &c.

Vol. II. Considerations on Law, Politics, Literature, &c.

Published and Sold by BELL and BRADBUTE, and E. BALFOUR, Edinburgh.

G A M E.

T HE DUKE of GORDON being desirous to preserve the Game upon his estates in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Inverness, requests that no Gentleman will shoot thereon without a written permission. All persons killing Game without such permission, will be prosecuted according to law; and his Grace's Forsters and Gamekeepers are directed to watch and give the necessary information.

INTIMATION TO ALL THE SHEEP FARMERS IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

A N ASSOCIATION having been formed by a number of the Stote Farmers in the North of Scotland, principally in the Counties of INVERNESS, AYRSHIRE, PERTH, and ROSS, for the purpose of discovering the Thiefs already committed, and preventing Thiefs in future on their Stocks, the Agent appointed by that Association requests, that the whole Stote Farmers in the North of Scotland will by themselves, or others authorised by them, meet within the Mason Lodge at Inverness on the 10th day of September next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most proper and effectual means for protecting their Stocks, and detecting the Thiefs already committed.

Any person who wishes to join the Association will be informed of the nature of it, by applying to Alexander Macdonald, writer in Inverness, their Common Agent.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE COUNTY OF STIRLING.

To be Sold, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament of New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th day of December next, between the hours of five and seven afternoon.

THE ESTATE of MUIRAVONSIDE, which comprehends the Lands of Bowhouse, and part of the Lands of Compston, situated within the parish of Muiravonside, and county of Stirling.

The lands are capable of great improvement, and there is a seam of excellent coal, which, at a

MR GERRY'S ANSWER TO THE LETTER OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, OF THE 24TH MESSIDOR.

Paris, July 30, 1798.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

" I received, on the 27th Messidor, your letter of the 24th (the 12th of July), on which permit me to make some observations.

" You alledge, that in the United States the French Republic is accused of not wishing for peace, and to shew that it was always desirous thereof, you recur to the arrival of Mr Genet in America. Far from accusations of any kind, I wish to cultivate harmony between the two Governments, as the solid basis of peace. From that epoch to the departure from the United States of Mr Adet, the correspondence of the Secretaries of State of the United States with the French Ministers in America, and the American Ministers in France, contains the history to that time of the unhappy differences between the two Republics, and evinces the sincere desire of the Government of the United States, amidst the inevitable embarrassments resulting from the convulsive state of Europe, to preserve harmony and friendship with the French Republic, and to perform with scrupulous attention the duties of neutrality. If by any unfortunate events France had sustained injuries during that term, still the manifest disposition of the Government of the United States to justice and moderation was a sure pledge of redress.

" When Mr Monroe was recalled, a Minister was sent to supply his place, and you say he could not be received, because he was not in a situation to fulfil the conditions necessary for the renewal of the political connections! Had he been received, he could have applied for other powers, if necessary; nothing is more usual. The application which you have so strenuously urged on my part, must have been for the renewal of powers annulled by the act of sending away the other Envoy; surely then your arguments would have applied with much more force to the case of a Minister, whose powers were only supposed inadequate to the objects of his mission. The act of rejecting this Minister, accompanied with circumstances of high displeasure on the part of the Government of the French Republic, could not fail to wound deeply the Government of the United States, and to produce observations on such an important event. Let the cause and effect be buried in oblivion; the remembrance thereof cannot promote harmony. This you will readily accede to, when you consider the amicable and attentive conduct immediately adopted by the American Government, in sending three Envos Extraordinary with adequate powers to effect a reconciliation and a renewal of the commercial intercourse between the Republics.

" From the arrival of the Envos at Paris to the departure of two of them, the objects of their mission were defeated by insuperable bars arising from demands of loans, which violating the neutrality of the United States, would have involved them in an immediate war, and of pecuniary reparations for the observations hinted at. Towards the end of that period, after imposing on me secrecy, you stated the embarrassments and dissatisfaction of the Executive Directory, on account of the opinions and conversations of my colleagues, its determination not to treat with them, and its desire to negotiate with me; and you added, that my desire

had no power to treat separately, the measure was impossible; and that had my powers been adequate, a treaty made under such circumstances could never be ratified by my Government. You differed from me; we reasoned on the subject, and each adhered to his opinion. I urged in vain the unreasonableness of admitting prejudices against my colleagues, without informing them of the causes thereof, the good effect in removing these which might result from such information, and the necessity of making known to them all that had now passed between us. You held me to the promise of secrecy, adding, that if I would negotiate, we could soon finish a treaty, for the Executive Directory were not in the habit of spending much time about such matters. You desired another interview, in which, after a discussion of the subject, I confirmed and adhered to my determination.

" In this state affairs remained for some time, and I flattered myself with the hope, that failing in the proposition for negotiating with me separately, your next would be to accredit the three Envos; in such an event the secrecy mentioned would have been proper. This expectation was strengthened by the two subsequent interviews which they had with you, and you may judge of my surprise on the receipt of your letter of the 28th Ventose, containing a refusal to treat with two of the Envos, and renewing the proposition to treat with one. Finding that I was the person alluded to, and that all hopes of our being jointly accredited were at an end, I again refused, in the most positive terms, to negotiate separately; another proposition was then made, that to prevent a rupture, I should remain here till information could be sent to my Government of these events. Embarrassing as such a state was, I submitted to it, rather than to bring on a war. You afterwards sent me your note of the 14th Germinal (3d April), proposing that we should resume our reciprocal communications upon the interests of the French Republic and the United States. To this I replied on the 4th April, that I could only confer informally and unaccredited on any subject respecting our mission, and communicate to the Government of the United States the result of such conferences, being, in my individual capacity, unauthorized to give them an official stamp. The day after the departure from Paris of the last of my colleagues, I again addressed you, in quoting the above paragraph, informed you, that this I considered as the line of conduct well understood to be observed on my part; to this you made no objection verbally or by writing, and thus acquiesced in it; had you not, I should have immediately demanded my passport. At one of our first interviews after that letter, you stated a difficulty in adopting the plan proposed by my letter of the 20th of April, from your not being informed of the wishes of the Government of the United States in regard to a treaty; these were so reasonable, that I thought it best to communicate them to you, and according to your own opinion since expressed, they would require little or no time for discussion; nothing can exceed them for moderation or justice.

" Believing that you were seriously disposed to bring forward the plan of a treaty for the consideration of the Government of the United States, and being also convinced that the subject had been so fully discussed, and was so well understood as not to require much time to accomplish it, I informed you that I should embark for

America in June, and although you objected to it in the first instance, you afterwards appeared to be fully convinced of the necessity of it, and promised to digest the plan proposed, without delay, and to send it to me for examination. I conferred with you at different times on the expediency of sending a minister to Philadelphia, to complete the negotiation, and you promised to consider of it.

" At length the Sophia arrived, and a few days afterwards you informed me that I might make myself quite easy, that France did not with a war with the United States, that she had no thoughts of it.—That the American affairs were then before the Executive Directory, and that every thing would be arranged to my wishes. I again stated the necessity of sending a minister to America to complete the negotiation. You said you would propose one to the Executive Directory. This I could not suppose was for the purpose you have since stated, for residing there after the ratification of the treaty.

" Thus were matters circumstanced until the arrival of the *Gazettes*, containing the dispatches, of the Envos to their Government, which gave a more than momentary turn to your correspondence with me.—When I informed you that I should embark in the Sophia, as soon as she could be fitted for the sea, there was still time to finish the plan of the treaty, and to send it by me, if expedient. You desired me to remain here; I told you my return was indispensable; and gave you no other reason—I thought that sufficient. You conceive it depended on me to be publicly received by the Executive Directory; but our opinions are different on this point. A Government sends three Envos to treat with another Government, this rejects two of them, and proposes to treat with the third; candour must admit, I think, that the latter cannot accept the proposal, without transferring in this instance the executive authority of his Government, who would only have nominated three Envos to the foreign Government, who would have appointed one of them. You say that if my powers were altered by the departure of my colleagues, yet on my own hypothesis I ought to have referred the question to my Government, and in the interim to have fixed with you, by a calm and amicable discussion, all the contentious points of our differences. If my Government, as you repeatedly have asserted, was apprised before the 20th of March, of the proposition to treat with me separately, it is evident that it was not disposed to send me new powers, for the Sophia sailed on the 28th of that month; and knowing this, you still urged me to make the application. I have been always ready, and had you come forward with the project of a treaty, would have entered into a calm and amicable conference with you on every part of it, but not into a formal epistolary discussion, which was not proposed till some time after I was ready to embark, was only relative to the consular Convention which will soon expire, was contrary to my stipulation relative to conferences in which you acquiesced, and would have required months to be completed. You was the first, you affirm, to press seriously the negotiation; you will agree with me that the merit would have been greater, had the measure itself been feasible.—

You frequently remind me of your exertions, which I am disposed as much as possible to appreciate; regretting at the same time their circuitous direction. On my part I think you will be convinced, that every thing has been done, which circumstances herein truly detailed

Directory is still ready, and is as much disposed as ever, to terminate by a liberal negotiation the differences which subsist between the two countries. This disposition has always existed on the part of the Government of the United States. A negotiation then, if set on foot, free from all propositions of loans and explanations of speeches, to be held, if necessary, in a city of some neutral nation, and providing for a decision by three or five commissioners, of all points which may not be determined by direct negotiation, would still be accompanied, in my opinion, with success; but having no authority I cannot make the proposition.

" A preliminary measure appears to be requisite in which the dignity of this Government is as deeply concerned as the interest of the United States. The depredations, outrages, and cruelties committed on our commerce and citizens in the West-Indies and on our coasts by French privateers, some of which it is said have no commissions, are perhaps seldom paralleled amongst civilized nations. It is said, that this Government has not been early apprised of these events which have been a great source of irritation in the United States, and a principal cause of the repressive measures adopted by them. A recall of the commissions of the privateers, and restraining them by severe penalties to the proper objects of capture, cannot fail to have a happy effect.

" You claim a promise of my good offices. As a private citizen in America, these shall not be wanting to represent truly every measure of this Government, and to render successful all such as may be well adapted to effect a reconciliation. This is all that can be expected of me, and the duty which I owe to my country will require it. And now, Citizen Minister, having given you a testimony of my esteem, such as results from a frank and candid conduct, I bid you adieu, wishing sincerely a speedy renewal of amity and commerce between the two Republics."

" Accept, Citizen Minister, the assurances of my perfect consideration.

E. GERRY.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, August 11, 1798.
Copy of a Letter from Captain ROBERT HALL, Commander of his Majesty's sloop *Lynx*, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated at Sea the 11th of July 1798.

SIR,
I pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 13th of last month, in lat. 28 deg. north, long. 72 deg. west, I captured a small French schooner privateer, called *L'Isabelle*, of two guns, and thirty men; and, on the 27th of the same month, in lat. 31 deg. north, long. 71 deg. west, a French brig privateer, called *Le Mentor*, of 14 fix-pounds (six of which she threw overboard in the chace) and 70 men. They were both from Porto Rico, bound to the coast of America on a cruise. I also yesterday recaptured the American ship *Liberty*, from Philadelphia, bound to Liverpool, which had been taken six days before, a few hours after her getting out of the Delaware.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord BRIDPORT to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated the 9th August 1798.

I TRANSMIT a copy of a letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Melpomene*, on

the taking of *L'Avanturier* corvette brig, for their Lordships information, and which appears to do so much credit to the officers and men employed in the execution of this service.

Melpomene, Augt 4, 1798.

MY LORD,
off Aberack.

HAVING determined to make an attack with the boats on the port of Corigliano, where a national brig and several vessels under protection were at anchor, on the evening of the 3d instant I ordered the boats of his Majesty's ship *Melpomene* and Childers sloop to be manned and armed, and at ten P. M. dispatched them under command of Lieutenant Shortland, who proceeded in the most judicious manner to the attack, which took place about three A. M. The badness of the night, from heavy rain, vivid lightning, and frequent squalls, very much favoured the execution of the design. They boarded the brig in different places nearly at the same moment, and carried her, though not without more resistance than such a surprise gave reason to expect. The forts which command this inlet were now alarmed, and the wind having unfortunately veered round to the N. N. W. and blowing fresh directly into the passage, the merchant vessels no longer became an object of acquisition, and the intricacy of the channel made it doubtful whether the corvette even could be got out—the attempt, however, was made; and after working to windward under a heavy fire from the batteries for upwards of two hours, it was at length with great perseverance effected. The brig appears to be the *Aventurier*, carrying 12 four-pounders and 70 men, commanded by Citizen Raffy, Lieutenant de Vaissseau. As no merit can redound to me from this enterprise, I do not hesitate to announce it to your Lordship as one of the most gallant nature, and on which no encomiums of mine can do sufficient justice to the conduct of Lieutenant Shortland, the officers and the men who performed it. Lieutenant Ross of the marines, Mr Boomley, purser of the Childers, and Messrs Morgan, Palmer, and Eskeine, particularly distinguished themselves.

Captain O'Bryen, whom I had appointed to cover the boats, gave all the assistance that the circumstances could possibly admit of, and not without great risk, from the badness of the night and the dangers on the coast. Our loss is one man killed, one missing; Mr Frost, midshipman, and three seamen, wounded.

The enemy have sixteen wounded, and several mortally.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES HAMILTON.

Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. &c.

BANKRUPT.

Felicity Nihell, of Grosvenor Square, Hampstead, schoolmistress. Charles Birchenough and Henry Sidebotham, of Castle Hill, near Stockport; Chester, batters. Charles Birchenough, of Bredbury, Chester, innkeeper. William Radford, of Liverpool, Lancaster, mercer. Frances Antoniette, of Bond Street, Middlesex, milliner. John Watkins, of Holywell Street, Shoreditch, coal merchant. John Fran. Power, of Charles Street, St James's Square, merch. John Redford, of Fethian, Middlesex, chapman. Thomas Patterson, of East Grinstead, Sussex, innholder.

We are informed from Ostend, that some fishing-boats having gone off from that port to a vessel under Prussian colours, which had a signal flying for a pilot, they found her to be an English ship of war. The first of the fishing-boats was immediately seized, and employed by the English to capture the rest, seven in number.

We are assured that the Ambassador of the Ottoman Porte at the Court of Vienna has been recalled by his Government, on account of the events which have caused the departure of the Minister Bernadotte.

The news of the victory gained on the 29th of May by Pasa Oglou is certain. The number of killed in the army of the Seraskier Hussein Pacha is said to be 10,000. A courier has brought the news of this terrible check to Belgrade, which has thrown that place into the greatest consternation. Immediately the city was filled with all the arms, ammunition, and provisions that could be procured. Almost all the inhabitants have abandoned that town, as well on account of a pestilential malady, as the fear of its being besieged by Pasa Oglou. It is also feared, that the Ottoman army, disengaged by these defeats, will abandon Belgrade entirely.

The silver boat, one of the relics of the Island of Malta, and found on board la Sensible frigate, is valued at 5000.

The piece of cannon taken on board the French prize la Sensible, which in some of the French Journals is called the culverin of Soliman, is spoken of as an article of very great curiosity.

Thursday, a tailor in Rosemary-lane, of the name of Curtis, appeared at the Police Office, Whitechapel, in consequence of a summons, when it was proved that he had, for some time past, been in the practice of what is called field preaching, and of collecting money from among his auditors. He was fined 20l. The act of Parliament under which the above penalty was inflicted is believed not to have been before enforced for many years. In default of paying the penalty, it is directed by the act, that the offender shall be committed to the House of Correction as a sturdy rogue and vagabond.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Last evening arrived in town Captain Decatur, commander of the Delaware sloop of war, which vessel fell in with, and captured, off Egg Harbour, on Saturday evening, a French privateer schooner of 12 fix-pounds, and 70 men, out 18 days from Cape Francois. She had been two days on our coast, and had captured the ship Liberty, of Vridenburgh, which failed from this port for Liverpool a few days since, with a valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco, &c. The privateer took out the crew of the Liberty, and put them on board a vessel bound to Boston, and having put 17 of their own people on board, sent her to the West-Indies. She had also taken an English brig, and plundered the ship Alexander-Hamilton, Captain Wife, from New-York to Baltimore, which vessel soon after fell in with the Delaware, and gave the information which led to the capture. The privateer is a new vessel, said to be built at Baltimore, and sails remarkably fast.

She supposed the Delaware to be a British ship, and that she was safe in the jurisdiction of the United States. She is now safely moored at Fort Mifflin. The Delaware, with a part of the crew of the privateer, lies at Newcastle, until Government determine respecting them.

We also learn by other letters, that the venerable Washington has accepted the command in Chief of the American forces. He was to be at Baltimore about the 11th ult. on his way to Philadelphia, which is to be his head-quarters.

Mr Pinckney, by the last accounts from him, was still at Lyons, attending with parental affection and solicitude, the sick-bed of his daughter.

PORTO RICO, May 31.

The frigates *Alstree*, *la Bravoure*, and *la Concorde* are arrived at St Domingo. The town of St Domingo is still in the possession of the Spaniards, but it is thought that the tri-coloured flag will soon be hoisted there. Tranquillity is restored to the French part of the island. The English still remain masters of Saint Lucia. The Batavian flag and the French banners are flying at St Martin's, St Eustatia, Curacao, Saba, and Surinam.

The English have taken from the Dutch, Demara, Essequibo, and Berbice; and from the Spaniards, the Island of Trinity. These seas are full of privateers, who are constantly taking English and American vessels. It is said that the French privateers amount to 120.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE PARIS PAPERS OF AUG. 7.)

The King of Sardinia has superseded the Chevalier de Solar, Governor of Alexandria, whom General Brunne had denounced to him, and the Count de Caffellengo, Minister of the Police at Turin.

It is forbidden at Rome, under the severest penalties, to employ any other title than that of Citizen.

The Grand Signor has, it is said, recognized the political existence of the new French departments in the Adriatic.

Citizen D'Arbois, an officer attached to the General Staff of the army of England, writes from Rouen, under the date of the 1st inst., that Kilmaine, the Commander in Chief of this army, is on his return, after having made the tour of the Coast of the Ocean, from Port Malo to Brest and L'Orient. He was well satisfied with the state of our ports in every part, and, as he says, enjoyed with much delight the magnificent spectacle of the port of Brest, where thirty ships of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates, announced the approaching improvement of our navy.

Neckar, the civilian Minister of Finance, had been set down in the list of emigrants, since the period in which he retired to his estate at Copet, in Switzerland. The Directory have in one of their journals declared that he was erroneously set down on that list, as he was a Geneve, and had therefore a right to leave France when he thought proper. The sequestration imposed on his goods has therefore been taken off.

LETTER OF MR JOHN SHEARES.

Kilmarnock Priory, Dublin, Wednesday night, July 11.

It is now 10 o'clock, and I have only time to address my Julia in a short and eternal farewell. The Sacred Power, whatever be thy name and nature, who hast created us the frail and imperfect things we are, hear the ardent prayers of a creature about to enter on an awful and unknown change—if thy Divine Providence can be affected by mortal supplication, hear & witness between thee, the last wish of an heart that ever adored thy goodness! let peace and happiness once more visit the bosom of my beloved family. Let a mild grief succeed the miseries they have endured; and when this debt is paid to the dust of him who has caused it, let all their ensuing days glide on in union and domestic happiness!

Enlighten my beloved brother, to him and his invaluable wife grant the undisturbed enjoyment of their mutual love; and, as they advance, let the means of providing for the sweet pledges of their attachment increase; let my Julia, my too too sensitive Julia feel the consolation she so often sought for others; let her soul repose at length in the consummation of all the wishes of her excellent heart; let her taste the happiness her virtues so well merited; let my other sister, provide those comforts their situation requires. For my mother, Oh! Eternal Power! what gift shall I ask for my matchless parent? Restore her to that peace I have torn from her; let her forget me in the peaceful associations of her remaining children, and in their growing prosperity; let her taste that happiness best suited to her affectionate heart; and when, at length, she is called home, let her find in everlasting bliss the due reward of her virtue.

Adieu! Julia! My light is just out—the approach of darkness is like that of death, since both alike require I should say, farewell for ever! Oh! my dear, dear Julia, farewell! farewell for ever!

From the above letters it is evident, that Mr John Sheares had not the least idea, that his brother Henry would be criminally implicated with him; the disappointment, however, that took place on both being found guilty, had the mournful effect which we before described in the affecting scene that took place between them in the dock, on their fate appearing inevitable—such a scene as indeed we never before witnessed.

Friday noon the wife of William Summerfield, one of the Queen's servants, was delivered of a fine boy; at five in the afternoon she was delivered of another boy; and at night of a girl, who are all likely to live.—On Saturday the children were half baptised by the names of George, John, and Sarah. The Queen sent for them to Lady Cathcart's house, whither they were carried for the Princesses to see them. Her Majesty desired that two proper nurses should be procured for the boys, the girl being left under the care of her mother. Most of the nobility of the town have visited the mother and children, and have also contributed towards making them a comfortable provision.

A plan is seriously in agitation, to put a total stop, the ensuing winter, to base copper coin passing in circulation, particularly the thin copper ha'pence, and those most vile composition, worth little or nothing, that pass in circulation for farthings.

DIED.

On Friday the 3d instant, at Tidwell House, Devonshire, the Right Hon.

LONDON—August 13.

Lord Duncan was expected to sail from Yarmouth this day for the Dutch coast—he takes with him the Kent, Superb, and Veteran.

On Monday last great exertions were making at Havre to tow the French frigates out of the harbour. Letters from St Marcou some time since made mention of three frigates and two corvettes being ready for sea, the crews of the gun-boats having been taken to man them.

Good News for the Army.—A morning paper says, "We are happy to announce, that the arrears due to the officers of the army up to the 25th March, 1797, are forthwith to be fully discharged, and that hereafter the pay of officers belonging to the staff on foreign duty is to be paid with exact punctuality, instead of being, as heretofore, paid only one year, when two or three years were due. These benevolent prospects are in consequence of Mr Secretary Dundas's interference, and the evident propriety of the measure."

The Bishop of Derry is still in confinement at Millan; but his Lordship is well treated in every respect.

Mr Mellish has renewed his Beef contract with the Victualling-office, on account of the scarcity which now prevails in Ireland. He commenced his slaughtering a few days since at Deptford.

On Tuesday, the Rev. G. Scott was convicted of defamation at Shrewsbury, on the suit of the Rev. J. Rocks, and sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.* with costs; and in an action preferred against him by the Rev. H. C. Adams for the like offence, was fined 500*l.* He had, for some years past, amused himself with writing anonymous letters, for the purpose, as was stated on the trials, of injuring the characters of the prosecutors.

PORTRUSH, August 12. Arrived last night the Sophia and Augusta, from Hambo' to Trinquebar, taken by the Madras, of 54 guns, about 800 miles to the westward of the Isle of Wight.

Mr Gerry, the American Minister to France, late arrived at this port, remains on board.

SNEESENESS, August 13.

Yesterday, a Court-Martial was held on board the Director at Sheerness.

Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, President; Benjamin Stow, Esq. Judge-Advocate;

For the trial of the surviving officers of the Hermoine, who escaped being murdered by the execrable crew of that ship who, in a mutiny on board her, last September, in the West Indies, most inhumanely murdered Captain Pigot, and all his Lieutenants, with the boatswain, surgeon, and purser, and carried the ship into the Spanish port, La Guira.

The officers who were tried, had been taken as prisoners into La Guira, by the mutinous crew, and were confined there for some months, but at length exchanged as prisoners of war. They were all acquitted by the Court-Martial.

MADAME MARA AND FLORIO.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET.

Saturday morning, James Burr came before the sitting Magistrate, to give information of his sister having been so extremely ill treated by Madame Mara and Mr Florio, that her life was in danger; in consequence of which a warrant was issued on his affidavit, and an officer dispatched to Madame Mara's house in Grosvenor-lane, Brompton, to take them into custody. In the evening they were brought to the Office, and out of delicacy to the parties, Mr Ford ordered a private examination, but on enquiring into the merits of the case, the Magistrate thought the charge of so heinous a nature, that he ordered it to be investigated in the Public Office.

The prosecutor deposed, that she had lived a cook for some months with Madame Mara and Mr Florio, at their house at Brompton, and that having given them warning, she was going away on Thursday morning last, when her mistress seeing the cart standing in the yard to take her things, said she should not go away; and upon her insisting to go and take her things, Mr Florio pushed her back into the house, and followed her with a knife in his hand, which Madame Mara took from him; and then shut her up in the kitchen, from which she escaped out of the window into the garden, on which Mr Florio ran up to her again, and knocked her down with his fist, and then dragged her under the trees in the garden, at which time Madame Mara came up and called her an old devil, and violently pinched and wounded her arms; that they then both violently kicked her in the back and sides, and she cried out murder; and that Florio then said the old bitch had enough, but Madame Mara desired him to kick her again, which he did, and said it was no sin to kill the old bitch; that they kept her several hours before she could get away; and that she had kept her bed ever since. She was brought out of the coach in a chair by the officers.

James Burr, the brother of the prosecutrix, said, that the surgeon who had attended his sister would have been present at the examination, but was unavoidably prevented by some business in his profession, but desired him to say the prosecutrix had received considerable injury, and he was fearful at present that her kidneys were injured, and if that should be the case, it would be of serious consequence.

Madame Mara and Mr. Florio both denied the charge, and that they had used any violence towards the servant; but said, that she was going away without having given them notice, that they insisted upon first looking into her boxes, which she refused, and that they would not permit her to go without doing it, as they had rifled several articles out of the house; that she threw herself on the ground, and that they endeavoured to get her into the house, and if she was hurt, it was occasioned by her own violence. Some part of the charge was contradicted by one of Madame Mara's servants.

The Magistrate observed, that as the violent assault had not been disproved, he was bound to take cognizance of it, and hold them in custody, but as there was no direct proof before him that the life of the prosecutrix was in danger, he would admit them to bail; but they not being prepared with any, the Magistrate informed them they must remain in custody, and the only indulgence he could allow them would be, for an officer to sleep with them in their own house, and they were ordered into custody of the officer; but after some time they procured bail.

This transaction will probably undergo a fuller discussion, in which the circumstances that led to it, as well as its real nature, will be more thoroughly investigated.

The Paris papers of the 21st ult. state, that the brig Lodi, on board of which Tallien and General Senequier were passengers, with dispatches for Buonaparte, was attacked off Porto Longone by the English brig Eagle, of superior force, but after an action of four hours, in which the Eagle lost many men, and had 25 men killed, the Lodi proceeded on her voyage without the least damage.—It however happens that there is not in the British service such a brig as the Eagle, or in the Mediterranean any vessel in any manner corresponding in name, size, &c. with the report of the French Journals.

During the last week, 18 vessels arrived in the river from Petersburgh; their cargoes consisted of 77,307 bars of iron; 4034 casks of tallow; 176 casks of ashes; 465 bales of linen; 1248 bundles of hemp; 596 bobs bins and 62 bundles of flax; 54 bags of feathers; 122 casks of bristles; 10 bags of bees wax; 74 bags of mungo.

CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 13.

	s. d.	s. d.
English Wheat,	40 0	37 39 0
Barley,	26 29 0	43 42 0
Fine,	30 11 0	17 21 0
Flour	40 45 0	28 25 0

STOCKS.—No business done this day.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—AUGUST 16.

The London papers of this morning do not contain a single article of intelligence worth retailing.

The famous victory which the French Journals announced as having been gained over Admiral NELSON, turns out to be a mere fabrication.

If a meeting does take place, the Paris Editors will probably not be so very forward in announcing the result.

In the following page, our readers will find the latest intelligence from Ireland.

There is every probability that hostilities will be carried on briskly between America and France. The American people in general are much enraged against the French, who have plundered their trade, and treated their country with insolence. The French party in America is daily falling into contempt.

ELECTION OF A PEER.

Yesterday, came on at Holyroodhouse, the election of a Peer to supply the vacancy in the Scots representation, occasioned by the death of the Earl of ERROL.

The Earl of ELLIOT was the only candidate, and he was unanimously chosen.

PEERS PRESENT.

Duke of Buccleugh,	Earl of Dalhousie,
Earl of Errol,	Earl of Roseberry,
Earl of Morton,	Lord Sinclair,
Earl of Eglinton,	Lord Elphinstone,
Earl of Haddington,	Lord Tarphichen,
Earl of Kinnoul,	

There were several Proxies, and signed lists, given in.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Dr Grieve,	Rev. Mr Paul.
Charles Gordon, Esq.	James Pringle, Esq.

On Monday, the 13th instant, was married at Haddington, Mr PETER HALKERSTON, writer in Edinburgh, to Miss NANCY CRAWE, daughter of John Crawe, Esq. of Gladstone, writer in Haddington.

On the 11th instant, Mrs FULLER, wife of Dr Fuller of Berwick, was safely delivered of a daughter.

Died at Dalkeith upon Saturday the 4th instant, Mrs ELISABETH DUNCAN, widow of the late Mr Alexander Simpson, tenant in Redheugh.

Died at Kincardine, 4th August; in the 65th year of his age, Mr JOHN MILLAR, late shipmaster, who lived respected, and died regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.—By his industry he gained a considerable fortune, the bulk of which he left to charitable funds.

Died at Limerick, Ensign WILLIAM ROBINSON, of the Perth Highland regiment.

Died at Stonehaven, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr GEORGE MILNE, writer in Stonehaven, very much regretted.

Died at Aberdeen, on Friday the 10th inst. THOMAS CRAIG, Esq. of Drumtiss, a young man much regretted by all who knew him.

Died at Dumfries on Saturday the 11th inst. Mrs ANN RIDDELL, relict of Walter Riddell, Esq. of Glenriddell.

The HADDINGTON BALL is fixed to be on Friday the 24th August current.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. the NORTH BERWICK VOLUNTEERS were inspected and reviewed by Major-General VYSE, in presence of a numerous and genteel assembly. The General was pleased to express the highest approbation of their appearance and discipline, and requested that the Commanding Officer might signify the same to the corps.—This fine corps has been at the expence of clothing themselves in a neat and elegant uniform, and look remarkably well.

The SOUTHesk TROOP of Yeomanry Cavalry in the county of Angus, were reviewed on Saturday last by their Captain Sir DAVID CARNEGIE, M. P. on his return from London, who expressed great satisfaction at the progress they had made in military discipline during his absence. This troop, consisting of thirty-six men, is composed entirely of Sir David's tenants, mounted on their own horses, and armed and accoutred at his expence. They were lately inspected by Colonel SKINNER, who expressed himself much pleased with their appearance in every respect. Their original engagement was to serve in the counties of Angus and Mearns; but they have lately extended it with great cheerfulness to the whole northern district; and we have no doubt they would follow their master to any part of the kingdom. After the review, Sir David gave an entertainment to the whole troop in his house of Kinnaird.

On Tuesday the 14th instant, the Corps of DALKEITH VOLUNTEERS, composed of four companies of fifty rank and file each, were inspected in Dalkeith Park by Major-General VYSE, who was pleased to express, in the most flattering terms, his entire approbation of their readiness, performance, and soldier-like appearance. Of their whole number, twelve only were absent.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH, Lord Lieutenant, the Duchess and family, and several of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county, were present. His Grace's regiment of militia, a fine body of young men, kept the ground, and afterwards drew up as Major-General VYSE passed.

Saturday last, there was a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Kelso, held in the Church, when it was resolved to open a subscription for building a bridge.—About 400*l.* was subscribed; but we understand these subscriptions are only to be paid to deface the bridge, when built, to be free of toll dues.

On Monday last, off Rattray-head, the BETSY of Leith, MACKIE, a transport, having the ANGUS VOLUNTEERS on board, from Shetland, under convoy of an armed cutter, was attacked by two French privateers. After a severe engagement the enemy was beaten off. We have not yet learned whether there was any loss sustained by the transport, which arrived next day at Eassi, where the troops were landed.

The following unfortunate accident happened a few days ago at Kirkcaldy:—While a person was clearing a musket, the charge of which had been neglected to be drawn, it went off, and the ball struck a woman standing near it, by which she was severely wounded that she died soon after.

On the 6th inst. at a quarterly meeting of the Managers of the Glasgow Infirmary, Mr BAIRD was unanimously elected House Surgeon, in the room of Mr John Fullarton, who is to resign in October next; and Mr Robert Burns, Physicians' Clerk.

On Friday, the 10th inst. upon a complaint brought before the Justices of Peace for the county of Aberdeen, by a farmer against two of his men servants, for disobedience of orders, and leaving their service—the Justices, after a full hearing, committed them to prison till they should find caution to return to and implement their service for the period of their engagement; and also fined them in damages and expences.

A man has invented an engine that will stamp or cut 200 horse shoes in one hour—and a gentleman has taken out a patent for a machine that will work vessels along canals, without the use of horses to tow them.

Marriages in the East India.—At Bombay, Mr Ross, Second Officer of the ship Endeavour, to Miss Forbes.—Captain Gilmour, to Miss French.—At Kidderpore, Mr J. Smith, to Miss Ferguson.—At Bombay, William Powney, Esq. of the East India Company's Military Establishment, to Miss Thomson, daughter of Dr William Thomson.

Deaths in the East India.—Captain Ash, of the Bengal Establishment.—Mr James Forbes, Assistant Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment.—Lieutenant Smith, of his Majesty's ship Victorious.—At Trichinopoly, Lieutenant Thomas B. Mitchell, Senior Lieutenant of his Majesty's 25th regiment of light dragoons.—At Macao, Captain Viyan, of the Hon. Company's ship Canton.—Lieutenant D. Orme, of the native infantry.—At Madras, the Lady of Major Edward Ferguson, daughter of the late Colonel Chapman of Bath.

The paragraph which appeared in our paper of the 6th inst. relating to a recent duel between Colonel NEVILLE NOEL and Major BAYLEY, was inserted without authority from any of the parties interested; and, we are happy now to learn, that the charge it contained against the Major is entirely unfounded.

DUTCH GREENLANDMEN TAKEN.

LERWICK, AUG. 21. 1798.

Upon Monday last, there were sent in here a large Dutch Greenland ship with the blubber, &c. of nine large whales, and a Dutch dogger from Iceland, with 17 last of pickled cod, at 14 barrels per holt; both prizes to the Circe frigate.

This moment, there is advice from sea, that the Circe and Astraea have between them taken twelve more Dutch Greenland ships, which are expected here to-morrow. This must have happened since Monday, when the first prizes came in.

From the information given by the people that have arrived here, there is every reason to hope the greatest part of the Dutch Greenland ships, and the ships from Iceland, will be taken by our cruisers in the north sea. DIEDRINE, CRAREA, and GARVACHIE.

The lands of Ederline and Garvach, with the parks above mentioned, and Cruchnae, hold of a subject superior, for payment of a very small feu-duty. The other lands in this lot hold banch of the Crown, and with the superiorities annexed to it, entitle the purchaser to a Freehold Qualification. The teinds of the whole of these lands, as well as of the other lands composing the estate, were long ago valued by the Sub-commissioners of the Presbytery of Argyle, and a decree of approbation thereof has lately been obtained.

The free rent of the lands in this lot, as proven in the sale, is £ 468 4 10-12th.

And the proven value thereof, including that upon the freehold qualification and woods up-

on Ederline, also the privilege of purchasing the teinds, is £ 1,468 10-12th.

LOT II.—Containing about 5033 acres, whereof 412 are arable, and 378 meadow and pasture, consists of the LANDS of DEDRINE, with the Public House at the Ford; and the Mills of DEDRINE; the LANDS of GARVALET, with the Parks of Croft Finlay and Strompon; the Two FINCHURNS and KILLINUIR, with the Piece of Ground called CRUACHURE; also the SUPERIORITIES of the LANDS of INVEREA, CRAREA, and GARVACHIE.

The lands of Ederline and Garvach, with the parks above mentioned, and Cruchnae, hold of a subject superior, for payment of a very small feu-duty. The other lands in this lot hold banch of the Crown, and with the superiorities annexed to it, entitle the purchaser to a Freehold Qualification. The teinds of the whole of these lands, as well as of the other lands composing the estate, were long ago valued by the Sub-commissioners of the Presbytery of Argyle, and a decree of approbation thereof has lately been obtained.

The lands of Ederline and Garvach, with the parks above mentioned, and Cruchnae, hold of a subject superior, and with respect to Inverea, Crarea, and Garvachie, as the superiorities thereof are now disjoined therefrom, and attached to Lot II. for the purpose of giving a qualification thereto, they are made to hold of the purchaser of that lot for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

With regard to Peerline, there is an heritable right to the parsonage tenements thereof. The teinds of the other lands are valued, as before mentioned.

The proven rental of this lot is £ 450 9 10-12th.

And the proven value thereof, and of the woods, with the privilege of pur-

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—August 9.

Lord CAULFIELD presented a petition from the Lady of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, praying to be heard by Council against the bill of attainder now pending before the House.—Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr NEVILLE presented a similar petition from the widow of the late unfortunate Beauchamp Bagel Harvey, which was also received and ordered to lie on the table, and the prayers of both petitions were granted.

Mr BARRINGTON, at the same time that he highly approved the lenient measures adopted by Government towards the deluded rebels, and was convinced it was a line of policy founded on the wisest motives, and was highly justified by its good consequences in restoring many thousands of those unfortunate men from anarchy and rebellion to peace, loyalty, and industry—

could not altogether conceive or approve the policy of a bill partially operating against three persons, when so many others, at least equally guilty in the eyes of their country, were now become objects of the royal clemency; such a measure would allay the general measure of indiscriminate amnesty. His motive for rising was on behalf of two highly respectable gentlemen, Mr Grogan Knox, and Mr Overstreet Grogan, the near relatives and next heirs to the unfortunate gentlemen named in the bill, and whose anxiety on this occasion arose not so much from any regard to the intrinsic value of property, as from the alarming reflection that the hitherto unimpeached honour and loyalty of their family, or the title to any of its possessions, should suffer the attaint of treason; their object was to be heard by their Council at the bar against this bill, and be permitted to bring forward such evidence as would indisputably prove the late unfortunate gentleman had not been voluntarily guilty of a single act of rebellion or treason; that he had been forced by threats of death to every act which rendered him apparently criminal, and that he had fallen the victim of his terrors not his guilt. To these points he was ready to bring forward witnesses at the bar, whom, from the circumstances of the country, and the suddenness in which it had been thought necessary for the ends of exemplary justice to urge forward his trial, could not possibly be then brought forward; he had not the most distant idea of questioning the honour or impartiality of the Court Martial, whose President was his honoured friend, or entertaining the smallest doubt that they decided by the best evidence before them.

Mr Barrington concluded by moving leave to bring Counsellors Saurin and Ridgeway to the bar, on behalf of the petitioning relatives of Mr Grogan, and to examine as evidence the High Sheriff of the county of Wexford, Colonel Maxwell, of the Donegal militia, Mr Arthur O'Connor, and Dr M'Niven, and he trusted the committee would be postponed to Wednesday, in order to give time for bringing forward these and other witnesses, of whose names he had not now a list.

Lord CASTLEREAGH had certainly no wish to precipitate the measure, or to impede on the part of the petitioners any fair argument or evidence against the bill, much less could he wish to pervert the ends of justice, by rendering a great Parliamentary measure, designed only to operate against men who had been the principal causes of bringing destruction and blood upon the country, inept in the punishment of any who could not substantiate their innocence, or evince their crimes at least not voluntary.

Mr OGLE bore the most honourable testimony to the distinguished loyalty and exemplary good conduct of Mr Grogan Knox, whatever might have been the principles of his unfortunate relation. He had been his fellow soldier and fellow magistrate, and through the whole of the late unfortunate rebellion, which destroyed, perhaps, for ever, the growing prosperity of the county of Wexford, he never saw the exertions of any man more zealously exercised for the public good, nor could Mr Ogle forgive himself if he had omitted this public testimony to his worth.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed Monday for the Committee. He had no other object in this bill but the ends of public justice, and could of course have no objection whatever to the admission of Council and evidence on the part of the Hon. Gentleman's friend, except, indeed, to the adduction of Mr Arthur O'Connor and Dr M'Niven, whom the Hon. Member should recollect were now imprisoned on charge of high treason, and therefore should consider how far that House would be warranted in bringing to their bar those men, to interrogate them for their own crimination.

Mr BARRINGTON agreed on Monday, and complied in the suggestion of Mr Attorney-General, by omitting from his motion the names of Mr O'Connor and Dr Niven; and, thus amended, it passed in the affirmative.

The bill was then read a second time, and committed for Monday.

Mr ATTORNEY-GENERAL, after expressing high regards for Lord Robert Fitzgerald, younger brother of the late Lord Edward, moved that it be an instruction to the Committee on the bill to receive a clause for guarding the rights of Lord Robert so far as they were likely to be affected by this bill.—Ordered.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, as the Secret Committee would not be prepared to present their report before Monday, the measures connected with that report would not be sooner brought forward. His Lordship, therefore, moved that the House do, at its rising, adjourn to Monday, and the House adjourned accordingly.

DUBLIN, August 10.

Several corps of yeomanry have already received notice that after the 14th inst. they are not to consider themselves as upon permanent pay.

Yesterday, ARTHUR O'CONNOR, Esq. and Mr NEILSON were under examination before the Committee of the House of Lords.

AUGUST 11.

We are authorised in stating, that Captain PHILIP HAY, of the 3d regiment of foot, or Buffs, who was lately tried by a Court Martial, at Wexford, has been honourably acquitted, and the sentence approved of by His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.

A variety of reports were yesterday current in this city of a decisive action, in which several of the county of Wicklow rebels had been slain. From the best information we have been able to collect, the following are the circumstances which gave rise to these reports: It is said that the various plundering parties which have for the last week been scattered over the county of Wicklow, had been, by the concerted operations of the King's troops, driven into one body in a central part of that county, (we believe between Gorey and Rathdrum),

and that it was intended to have attacked them on Wednesday or Thursday last.

A party of the Wexford cavalry, which arrived in town on Thursday, report that they had distinctly heard a fierce cannonade in the direction we have mentioned on Wednesday evening, as they passed along the sea-side road.

Some gentlemen who arrived on the same day from Carlow, mention their having heard a cannonade in a like direction.

And it was yesterday evening positively asserted, upon we know not what authority, that an action had taken place near Wicklow Gap, in which the rebels had been defeated, and 300 of them killed, with very little loss to our troops.

Thursday evening a large party of the Dunbarton fencibles marched into town from Wexford.

OLIVER BOND's execution has been respite until further orders.

TINEHELY, (County of Wicklow) August 7, 1798.

The accounts in several of the Dublin papers which stated that HALL, the famous rebel General, had been killed by his own party, were singularly erroneous.—But it is a fact, that on a presumption of his being a Protestant, he was taken prisoner and threatened with instant death. He had, however, sagacity enough to persuade his myrmidons that he was a Catholic; and to prove his sincerity, offered to lead them into positions among the mountains of Wicklow, which they might maintain under entrenchments against the infantry below, while they sent marauding scouts for provisions to the opposite side; the infantry, however, detached from the camp, made so considerable a progress up the mountains, as to force the rebel hordes (consisting of near 500 naked defenceless wretches) into the fastnesses of an adjacent hill, where they most probably in a few days will be completely hemmed to their total destruction, unless they avail themselves of the advantages held out by Government, and join those myriads of their squalid and miserable confederates, who, with contrite hearts and depressed spirits, are every day flocking to the standard of mercy, mingling in the mean while, their gratitude to a benign Government with the most horrid imprecations on their designing seducers."

GOREY, August 8, 1798.

The Durham regiment which was encamped here marched out yesterday to attack the rebels, who are still in force in the county of Wicklow. The yeomanry were out on yesterday, and killed between sixty or seventy. General MOORE met a strong party of them, and as I am told put them to the route, and had killed great numbers of them; on their retreat they fell in with another party of the King's troops, who were equally fortunate as General Moore; they have got a complete drubbing, and I hope in a short time they will all be obliged to submit.

The Durham regiment were relieved here by the Dunbartons, who, I believe, will not remain any time here, as they have brought no baggage; I suppose they will soon return to Wexford.—The rebels burned some of the Commissary's cars on Saturday last.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following Subscriptions made in the Church of Mo-

NIMBLE:

Lord Balgonie, Deputy Lieutenant, Melville
Volunteer L. 50 0 0
Hon. G. M. Leslie, in the name, and by the
unanimous appointment of the Melville Vo-
lunteers 50 0 0

Hon. G. Melville Leslie, M. V. 5 5 0
Robert Johnson, Nisbetfield, M. V. 5 5 0
Mrs Martin and daughters, (Dr Martin ha-
ving subscribed £1. with the Presbytery) 5 5 0

D. Pitcairn, Mount 5 5 0
Miss Balfour 2 2 0
Miss Allwood 3 1 0
Frederick Johnson, Esq. M. V. 3 3 0
J. Pitcairn, Esq. M. V. 3 3 0

Lord Leven's household servants, besides what
they subscribed as M. V. 5 0 0

John Lawson, M. V. 0 10 0

Do as one of Lord Leven's servants 0 5 0

James Thomson Lethem, M. V. 2 2 0

Thomas Whyte, Ballantyre, M. V. 2 2 0

G. M'Rosie, M. V. 0 10 6

J. Scott, do 0 10 6

J. Skinner, do 0 10 0

J. Bett, do 0 10 0

J. Nicolson 0 5 0

J. Duncan 0 5 0

A. Miles, jun. M. V. 0 3 0

J. Miles, jun. do 0 2 0

A. Miles, do 0 5 0

W. Miles, do 0 2 0

A. Robertson, 1st M. V. 0 6 0

T. Low, M. V. 0 10 0

J. Ramsay, do 0 10 0

T. Farrier, do 0 2 6

J. Farmer 1 1 0

W. M'Rosie 0 10 6

J. Aitken, M. V. 2 2 0

A. Ford, M. V. 0 2 0

D. Malcolm, do 0 2 0

J. Smith, do 0 2 0

P. Anderson 0 3 0

J. Foggo, M. V. 0 10 6

Corp. Lunsmen, do 0 2 6

James Stewart 0 1 0

Tho. Hay, M. V. 0 2 0

J. Farmer, Pathcondie 1 1 0

Alex. Roy 1 1 0

A. Arnot, Cunoquie 1 0 0

D. Low, Fairie 1 1 0

J. Neigh, M. V. 0 2 0

A. Robertson, 2d M. V. 0 2 6

V. A. Bell 0 2 0

A. D. Robertson 0 2 0

Smith 0 1 6

W. M'Collison, M. V. 0 3 0

D. Robertson, do 0 3 0

James White 0 3 0

D. Bell, & J. Prett 0 1 6

W. S. Sellers 0 2 0

Serj. Miles, M. V. 0 2 0

R. Norrie, do 0 5 0

R. Chalmers 0 2 0

D. Hay, do 0 2 0

D. Dall, do 0 5 0

R. Baird, do 0 5 0

A. Duncan 0 3 0

D. Crombie 0 2 6

John Christie 0 2 6

Robert Bell 0 2 6

T. Balfour 0 2 0

A. Thompson, M. V. 0 5 0

Additional Subscriptions at the BANK OF SCOTLAND'S
OFFICE, Stirling.

Mrs Marion Cowan, Stirling L. 5 5 0

Rev. Mr. William Osborne, Scots Brigade 5 5 0

Alexander Riddell, coppersmith 2 2 0

John Sutherland, coppersmith 5 5 0

Mrs Stewart, Murrayshall 1 0 0

Miss M'Clibbons, Stirling 5 5 0

Ladies of Stirling, per the Rev. Mr Sommerville 49 2 0

The following Subscriptions in the Parish of GLAMMIS,
in addition to £61. 14s. 6d. formerly published.

	s. d.
John Allardice	1 6
John McDonald	1 6
William Blair	5 0
Em. McDonald	1 0
James Guthrie	5 0
James Tosh	2 0
John Dargie	1 6
Thomas Watson	1 0
A poor woman's mate	0 6
James Crichton	3 0
James Young	5 0
James Ogilvie	1 0
David Low	4 0
John Graham	2 0
Hugh Crocket	1 0
James Mann	1 0
Jean Anderson	1 6
Robert Low	5 0
William Chalmers	1 0
Charles Howie	5 0
Alexander Davidson	1 6
James Howie	2 6
Jan. Ritchie	2 6
Jean Aitken	2 6

The following Subscriptions in the Tillibody district of
the Parish of ALLOA.

	s. d.
John Morrison	1 1 0
Alex. Morrison	1 0 0
Robert Knox	0 1 0
James Kerr	0 2 6
Henry Haig	1 0
John Mitchell	2 2 0
William Hunter	0 5 0

Subscriptions in the Easter Part of the Parish of KIN-
CARDINE.

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